The Declaration of War Suggested by Austria.

THE RIGHTS OF NETTRALS AND PRIVATEERS.

British Orders in Council,

&c., &c.,

Our Paris Correspondence.

Paris, Monday, March 27, 1853. Mi-Careme, or Mid-Lent-File of the Paris Washerwomen
—Marriage of Young Murat and the Princess de Wagram-Accident to the King of Prussia-Feeling in Auseria Against the Cear-Monster Bouquet Presented to the

Empress Eugenie.
Thursday last was the mi-careme, or mid-lent, and a

day of no trifling importance in Catholic France.

The more sombre severities of this season, it is true, find little congeniality here; but that does not prevent the good citizens of la belle France from asserting their claims to the full when, by the sanction of the church. fun and festivity have license. So that at mi-careme, every one dons his best attire, turns out his smartes equipage, and in mirth and revelry holds the night.

It is the Fele des Blanchesseuses-the gala day of the washerwomen, ay, and the washermen of France, for here the male sex play no unimportant part in the mys-tic rites of "soap suds;" and, that the limpid element might lose none of its honors, it is also the fête of the

Throughout the morning of Thursday this stalwar; race of men-and they are remarkable for their stron; nd healthy appearance—who supply every apartment in faris with water for the day, were to be seen, dressed in, tew blouses, their hats adorned with ribbons and flowers heir aquatic cars and vessels newly painted, and covered

rith flags and favors.

The washerwomen, habited in their gayest robes, per mbulate the most conspicuous thoroughfares, while pefore them is seen a gaudy car, festooned with garlands and bristling with flaunting banners, in which is en-throne; the chosen Queen of the fête. On this occasion her Majesty was a person of colossal proportions; she was habited in a silken robe of blue, and displayed to the greatest advantage her magnificent bust, and sinewy, if t snowy, arms. A bery of attendant satellites-nymphs

of the sud, of somewhat more diminutive mould—surround her, while harnessed to her charlot, and following
in procession, are the washermen, or mantilinis of the
joyous guild of scapsuds.

As the shadows of evening draw migh, porteurs d'eau
and the washing trade of either sex, meet together in a
splendie saloon, where all that music and lights and
high spirits can do—and in France what can that not do?—
are forthcoming to make the night lit sequel to the rosy
morn.

are forthcoming to make the night fit sequel to the rosy mora.

And that nothing may fail to mark the observance of an auspicious day, the young Murat, a prince of the imperial house of Benaparte, receives in the chapel of the palace of the Tulleries the hand of the fair and amiable Princess de Wagram. All the members of the imperial family assisted at the ceremony, and the Emperor Louis Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie new presided, where some fifty years ago the great Napoleon and Josephine had held a similar position, when Joachim Murat, the grandiather of the bridegroom, subsequently King of Naples, received from the First Consul the hand of his state Caroline. In that fifty years as that strange vicisations have occurred! Napoleon dying on the rock of St. Helena; Joachim shot as a brigant in the kingdom he once ruled, and the descendants of each now on the topmost pinnacle of Europe.

The bride wore a robe of white moire silk, covered with Brussels lace; on her head a glatifant of orange flowers. All the imperial party were en grande tenue, and after a sumptions dejuend at the palace, the happy pair drove off with four dashing post horses, a la Anglatise, to Grosslos, the seat of the bride's father. In the evening there was a ball at the Tulleries in honor of the occasion, consisting of 1,500 persons only.

Whether there is something in the nature of weddings which imparts for the occasion fresh beauty to each of the fair sea who busy themselves about them, I do not know, but it is curtain that by universal admission the beautiful Empress Engenie never looked more lovely than on this evening. She was dressed in a robe of rose-colored satin, with two skirts of fulle boullonnée, looped up at intervals with briar-roses and honeyuckle. A liara of diamonds was on her head, while her hair, worn in double bounders, had sprayed of brilliants peeping and glistening out between each.

The microme was not forgetful either of the great astern question. Turkish cavaliers paraded the streets, and work and the contemptuo norn.
And that nothing may fall to mark the observance of

bering nationality. Great anxiety is manifested to ascer-tain its effect upon Austria.

The palace of the Russian Embassy, at Constantinople, is to be the residence of Lord Ragian, the Duke of Cam-bridge, &c. All Russians are expelled from the Ottoman Empire. The Danube, according to a telegraphic des-patch from Marsellies, dated 26th inst., was obstructed, and a hundred vessels, freighted with corn, were assem-bled. Two vessels English and French, had been sent

Two vessels, English and French, had been sent to the spot.

The French government is arranging for fast steamers

The French government is arranging for fast steamers to ply between Marseilles and Constantinople every five days, to convey couriers and official despatches for the joint governments; and the railway companies have engaged to forward horses for the English government to any of the ports, not exceeding two hundred a day. The King of Prussia, in a political brown study, rankis head the other day against a tree in his garden at Charlottenburg, and wounded himself near the left eye. His vision does not seem to have been very acute before. At Madrid, an exhibition of tableau vinuals is taking place. Amongst the incidents represented are the "Crucifixion" and "Ascension of Christ." The enterprenear wished to represent also the "Miraculous Conception," but the ecclesianical authorities objected to it.

The communications from Austria, whatever may be the decision of the government there, are full of complaints against Russia. They complain bitterly against the Can's arbitrary conduct with respect to paper money in the Principalities, not to receive which is punishable by death, and they state already serious commercial embarrassments are the result. They have no notion of indulging German sentimentality in a matter of money.

Mazzini is said to be in Italy, already soning the whirlwind.

A famous bouquet has just been offered to the Empress

Mazzini is said to be in Italy, already so mig. A famous bouquet has just been offered to the Empress Eugénie, by the Herticeltural Society of Toulouse. It was composed of ten thousand violets, three hundred camelias, besides other flowers. The diameter was two feet and a half, by three feet high. It was composed of a dome of violets, surrounded by a circle of camelias, garlands of these last running down the doma, on which was seen the initials of her Majesty in orange dowers. A blue ribben, also having the cipher of her Majesty, tied the stem of this gigant, bouquet.

Effect of the Declaration of War on the Funds and in Paris Generally-Enthusiasm Manifested Towards the Emper or and Empress on their Passage to the Theatre-Popu Larity of the New Loan, and its Probable Effects-Opin-ions with Regard to the Seizere of the Black Warrior in the Political Coteries-The Americans Taking the Lead Amongst the Foreign Residents of Paris.

PARIS, March 30, 1854.

The announcement on Monday evening, that the Ministor of State had read to the Legislative chamber a mes sage from the Emperer, declaring that the "last resolutions of the cabinet at St. Petersburg had placed Russia with respect to France, in a state of war," produced one of those marked and vivid sensations which great communities experience only on very great occasions.

It would seem, by a certain law of our nature, as if no amount of warning and preparation could, in certain emergencies, secure us against the startling effects of surprise. One would think that enough had been said about the Eastern question to render a declaration of war so much a matter of course, that when it did come, it would be accepted as the simple effect of an obvious cause.

No such thing. The Bourse immediately underwent a panic, and, for forty-eight hours after, a stranger might have supposed that one of the most extraordinary and unlooked for catastrophes had occurred; and the excitable nature of the French was, as usual, prominently characteristic in the velability and gesticulation with

which every man saluted his neighbor.

In fact, men whose judgment on all ordinary occasions governs the multitude, have to the last persisted "in hoping against hope" that things would not come to the last extremity. However, the first shock over, the result a favorable to the policy of the government. Legitimists and republicans, who, since the publication of the fivecret correspondence," have expressed themselves with commendable nationality, have since the declaration of war enrolled themselves manfully under the patriotic

banne r. "There is," they say, " amongst us only one idea, on peasion—the success of our arms; only one mind—that
of France. God aiding, let us have confidence; and whom

of France. Cot aiding, let us have confidence; and when the war from which we could have wished to preserve humanity, calls us far from the frontiers, let us remember with pride this celebrated saying of Chatendriand, "France is a soldier?"

Private deepatches from Vienna, dated the 28th inst., confirm the previous report that the Russians had passed the Banube in two columns; that the body of troops under General Luders had crossed the river near Galats without resistance; that the second column, commanded by Prince Gortschakoff, had effected the passage near Erailow, under a fire from the Turks, but from which they had suitained little higher. And snother despatch from had sustained little injury. And shother despatch from Victoria, dated the Enth, asserts that the Prince faces the passage of the Nambe on the 25d, opposite Nat Scalesta, which place he new yorky on this is said to se

the Caar's answertto the ultimatissimum of the Western

Comes.

On Monday evening the Emperor and Empress of the French west to the theatre of the Porte Et. Martin, to witness the representation of 'La vie d'une Comédiene.'' The news of what had taken place a few hours before in the Legislative chambel had got abroad, and all along the Boulevards, and at the doors, as well as in the theatre itself, loud acclamations selluted them. The following day they visited some asylums for poor old people in the Review of the Comes of

Peculiar Position of Austria-Interesting Account of the Reception of the Anglo-French Summons by the Russian Govern-ment. Additional papers were presented to Parliament on

the 27th ult, containing extracts from correspondence that has passed during the present year. Some portions are of great interest, and we make the following extracts -tracta:-

THE EARL OF WESTMORELAND TO THE EARL OF

THE EARL OF WESTMORELAND TO THE EARL OF CLATENDON.

Count Buol has announced to the French Ambassador and to me that Count Orlol's proposition to the Emperor of Austria was, that his Majesty should engage himself to a strict neutrality in the event of the war botween Turkey and Russia, in which it appeared that England and France were about to take a part. The Emperor of Austria replied to Count Orlol', asking if the Emperor of Russia would confirm his Majesty's engagements not to pass the Fanube; to evenuate the Principalities after the war; and not to disturb the general arrangement at present existing of the Turkish provinces? Count Orlol's replied, that the Emperor of Russia could take no engagement.

ment.
The Emperor of Austria answered that in that case he could take no engagement, as was proposed to him. He should remain faithful to the principles he had adopted

should remain faithful to the principles he had adopted in concert with the other three Powers, and should be guided in his conduct by the interests and the dignity of his empire.

Your lordship will not be surprised, after learning this determination of Count Orloff's mission, and after having received the protocol of the conference signed yesterday, to hear that the Austrian government have decided immediately to increase the cordon they have upon the frontier of Transylvania to 30,000 men.

Count Buol expected that Count Orloff would have left Vienna to-morrow; but he learns, with surprise, that he had written that he intends to prolong his stay for some days.

or some days.

The proposals submitted by Russia to the Austrian government at the end of January, in reply to those which were forwarded to Russia through Austria from the conference of Vienna, were rejected by the conference as such as should not be forwarded to Turkey. The Russian proposals were for a treaty on the following basis:-

1. The full and entire confirmation of former 1. He tun and entire communation or former treaties concluded between Russia and the Porte, dating from that of Kainardii, and of the special conventions of Adrianople relative to the Danubian Frincipalities and to

that of Kainardii, and of the special conventions of Adrianople relative to the Danubian Principalities and to Servia.

2. Explanations, to be recorded by the respective Plenipotentiaries charged with the negotiation of peace in a separate act in the form of a protocol or of an additional article, the draught of which is hereunto annexed, concerning the signification and practical application of the former and latter firmans of the Sultans relative to religious liberty, and to the immunities according to the churches of the orthodox Eastern rite.

3. The evacuation, with the least possible delay, of the Danuban provinces, and of the other territories and towns forming part of the Sultan's dominlons which may, in consequence of the events of the war, be occupied by the Russian armies, so soon as the arrangements shall be concluded.

4. The re-establishment of the order of things, and of the governments of the Principalities, such as they were settled by the stipulations of Adrianople.

5. The regulation of the right of asylum, and of the conditions on which it should for the future be accorded in the respective countries to agitators and revolutionists, who, under the gains of political refugees, might forment dissensions and create misunderstandings between friendly and neighboring governments.

As concerns the treaty of July 13, 1841, Russia considers it as never having ceased to be in force since it was concluded both for the time of peace as well as for that of war; consequently there would be no occasion for its renewal or completion by a guarantee.

The protocol annexed centained the following clauses:—

The protocol annexed contained the following

The Ottoman Flenipotentiary, in the first place, axserted in the Sultan's name the constant solicitude with which that sovereign is animated for the security, in his States, of the clergy, the churches, and the religious establishments of the orthodox Eastern faith, expressing sincere regret that there could have existed for a moment any doubts on this subject in the mind of his Imperial Majesty. He declared that his Majesty the Sultan had not for a moment thought of contravening the general principle laid down in the treaty of Kainardji, as well as in the treaties which confirm it, and that it was his firm intention to continue invariably faithful to it. In corroboration of that intention, and in proof of the Sultan's resolution to secure to the orthodox Eastern rite in his dominions the rights, immunities, privileges, and spiritual advantages which have been accorded to the said rite and to its churches by his Majesty's august predecessors, and even to extend in their favor the effects of his imperial benevolence, the Ottoman Flenipotentiary was charged to communicate officially to the Court of Russia the Supreme Irabe which the Sultan of his own accord granted on the formal delivery of that document into the bands of the imperial Cabinet, and, further, the proclamation which had been publicly made of it, would demonstrate to the world that the Sultan considers it a point of honor to enforce for east, and to preserve from all infringement, both now and for the future, the proclamation which had been publicly made of it, would demonstrate to the world that the Sultan considers it a point of honor to enforce for east, and to preserve from all infringement, both now and for the future, the proclamation which had been publicly made of it, would demonstrate to the formal delivery of that document into the bands of the imperial Cabinet, and, further, the privileges confirmed or latterly accorded by his Majesty. His Majesty further promised, in a spirit of perfect equity, to allow the Greek Church to participate in

to Europe.
The British government has for many months anxiously labored, in conjunction with its allies, to effect a reconciliation of differences between Russia and the Sublime Porte, and it is with the utmost pain that the British government has come to the conclusion that one last hope alone remains of averting the conclusion that one last hope alone remains of averting the conclusion that one last hope alone remains of averting the conclusion that one last hope alone remains of averting the conclusion of the British government, having exhausted all the efforts of negotiation, is compelled to declare to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, that if Russia should decline to restrict within purely diplomatic limits the discussion in which she has for some time past been engaged with the Sublime Porte, and does not, by roturn of the messenger who is the bearer of my present letter, announce her intention of causing the Russian troops under the orders of Prince Gorbahokoff to commence their march with a view to recross the Fruth, so that the provinces of Moladavia and Wallachia shall be completely evacuated on the arise of the Cabinet of the Arise of the Cabinet of the Arise of

ment, as we had reason to believe, joined with us, that such a resolution might produce some effect on the King; for Prussia would surely not like to remain behindhand in carrying out a work of such great European importance; and that as his Excellency had already mentioned his having written to Vienna, I would not press him further at this moment, relying on the hope that a little redection might bring about a modification of the opinions which he now entertained. the Emperor had sufficiently explained the nature of that guarantee.

Sir G. H. SEYMOUR TO THE EARL OP CLARENDON.

Sir Prinsburg, Feb. 15, 1854.

In the Russian Projet de Protocole the Russian Plenipotentiary declares:—"Que si devers actes de la Porte, et notamment à l'egard des lieux saints, ayant paru à l'Empereur indiquer des dispositions peu favorables au culte qu'il professe, avaient engagé Sa Majesté à demander, en même temps que l'arrangement special des dits lieux, une garantie genérale des droits, privilèges, et immantés religieuses accordées à l'Eglise Orthodoxe." These few words contain a tardy tribute to veracity.

In the early days of Frince Menschithoff's mission, it was stated to me, repeatedly and most positively, that he had no other object in view than to re-establish and secure the rights of the Greek Church at Jerusalem.

When the real motives which had carried Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople became known, I was next informed that I had no right to consider that I had been misled, inasmuch as what was claimed for the Greek Church was tie necessary confirmation of the Greek rights at the Holy Places; and only now it comes to light that the special strangement regarding the Holy Places is considered by the Russian cabinet as a question quite distinct from that of the guarantee to be demanded of the rights, privileges and immunities of the Greek Church.

If eel grateful to the imperial Cabinet for having made this admission before my withdrawal from St. Petersburg.

leges under the protection of their sovereign, the Sultan, the Emperor had sufficiently explained the nature of that guarantee.

tion might bring about a modification of the opinions which he now entertained.

LORD COWLEY TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.
PARS, March 2, 1854.

M. Drouyn de L'huys received a measenger from Berlin last night, bringing advices that the Frussian government would report the summons sent to Russia by England and France in the same measure as Austria, but that they declined signing it.

LORD ELOOMFIELD TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.
BERLIN, March 2, 1854.

MY LOED—In obedience to the instructions contained in your lordship's despatch of the 27th ult., I have this day delivered to Baron Manteuffel copies of that despatch, and of the letter which your lordship has addressed to Count Nesselrode requiring the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities.

I read both these papers to his Excellency, and he seemed to concur entirely in the reasons which have induced her Majesty's governmen to take this step. He said he should communicate them to the King to-morrow, and submit to his Majesty, at the same time, the draught of a despatch to General Rochow, instructing that minister to support in strong terms the summons which has been addressed to the Russian government; but he was unable to say, until he received the King to orders, what terms would be given to the communication, and I can, therefore, only add, that he assured me there should be no delay in the matter, and that the despatch would probably reach St. Petersburg as soon as the English messonger.

I placed Captain Blackwood at his Excellency's disposal

the rights, privileges and immunities of the Greek Churen.

If eel grateful to the imperial Cabinet for having made this admission before my withdrawal from St. Petersburg.

THE EARL OF WESTMORELAND TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

WESTMA, Feb. 8, 1854.

MY LORD—I have just left the conference to which Count Buol had this morning invited me, in conjunction with my colleagues. Upon our assembling he stated that he has no proposal to make to us; but, in consideration of the perfect union existing among us upon the Eastern question, he though he was forwarding our common objects by communicating the despatches he had addressed to Count Buol ther read to us these despatches. The first gave an account of the proposal brought forward by Count Golf, that the Emperor of Anstria should, in conjunction with Prussia, take an engagement with the Emperor of Russia for the maintenance of a strict neutrality in the war now existing with the Porte, and is which the maritime Powers seemed likely to take part. Count Buol, in his despatch, developes in the clearest and most distinct language the impossibility of the adoption by the Emperor of any such engagement. He states, with all courtesy to the Emperor Nicholas, that obligations by which the Austrian government is bound, to watch owners are the control of the Powers seemed likely to take part of the paraneg of the Danubelby his troops might by the encouragement proposals for negotiations transmitted by Count Buol, therefore, states that he cannot take the engagement proposals for negotiations transmitted by Count Buol with the sanction of the Count and the cannot take the engagement proposals of him. The second despatch to Count Easterhary relates to the answer which has been returned to the proposals for negotiations transmitted by Count Buol with the sanction of the Count for the Williams.

The last despatch is one in which Count Buol replies to the repression towards the Emperor. Nicholas may still adopt the proposals which had been submitted to him.

The last despatch is one in probably reach St. Petersburg as soon as the English messenger.

I placed Captain Blackwood at his Excellency's disposal according to your lordship's instructions; but, on finding that there would probably be a delay if he waited for the Prussian despatches, which might be detrimental to her Majesty's service, I decided on directing the messenger to proceed on his journey this night, and he has just started for Vienna. I have, &c., BLOOMFIELD.

LORD BLOOMFIELD TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

Baron Manteuffel has just informed me that he had not failed to submit to the King the copies of your lord-hip's despatch of the 27th uit, and of the lotter therein enclosed which you have addressed to Count Nesselvede, requiring the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities, and that his Majesty immediately ordered him to address an instruction to Gen. Rochow in the sense desired by her Majesty's government.

This instruction, he said, was sent to St. Petersburg

struction to Gen. Rochow in the sense desired by her Majesty's government.
This instruction, he said, was sent to St. Petersburg last night by the post, and was drawn up in very pressing language. It urged the Russian government to consider the dangers to which the peace of the world would be expessed by a refusal, and declared that the responsibility of the war which might be the consequence of that refusal would rest with the Emperor.
Exarca Manteuffel added that the King, in approving the draught of the despatch which had been laid before him, observed that he felt it to be his duty to give all the supjort in his power to any measures which might still hold out a hope, ever so light, of the maintenance of peace.

on the 4th ult. Count Buol received from Baron Meyendorff preliminaries of peace, which had been drawn up at St. Petersburg, in accordance with the suggestions made to Count Orloff, for transmission to the Porte; these also were rejected by the Conference of the Representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain, and Prussia, for the fol-

were rejected by the Conference of the Representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain, and Prussia, for the following reasons.—

After mature deliberation, the Plenipotentiaries of France and Great Britain, taking as the basis of their examination the previous documents which had received the sanction of the Four Powers, established the existence of the radical differences between the documents and the proposed preliminaries:—

1. Inasmuch as the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities, which is fixed to take place after the signature of the preliminaries, is made to depend on the departure of the combined fleets, not only from the Black Sea, but from the Straits of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, a condition which could only be admitted by the maritime Powers after the conclusion of the definitive treaty.

2. Inasmuch as the document row under consideration tends to invest with a form strictly conventional, bilateral, and exclusively applicable to the relations of the Forte with Russia, the assurances relative to the religious privileges of the Greeks—assurances which the Porte has only offered to give to the five Powers at the same time and in the form of a simple identic declaration. The assurances, in fact, once inserted in the preliminary treaty, must then needs be reproduced in the definitive treaty, and would be accompanied, moreover, by an official note confirmatory of the said privileges exclusively addressed to the Court of Russia, a note which, in its turn, would be considered as annexed to the treaties—that is to say, as having the same force and the same effect.

3. Inasmuch as the preliminaries communicated to Vienna are by implication withheld from any discussion in Conference upon the modifications considered necessary to make them correspond with the original text of the acts which had received its assent, and inasmuch as the conclusion of the definitive treaty contains no greater reservation for its inspection and interference.

4. Inasmuch as, while the propositions of the Porte expre

Lerd Cowley to the Earl of Glarendon.

Lerd Cowley to the Earl of Glarendon.

Paris, Feb. 22, 1854.

Count Buel assures M. de Bourquency that if England and Froncewill fix a delay for the exacution of the Principalities, the capitation of which shall be the signal for hostilities, the Colinet of Vienna will support the summins.

M. Prouyn de L'huys is of opinion biat this should be den immediately, and that the two governments should write to Count Nesselrode to demand the immediate commencement of that exacuation—the whole to be concluded by a given time, say the end of March. Silence or refusal to be considered a declaration of war on the part of Russia. Whenever a decision is taken, M. Frouyn de L'huys begs that you will inform me by telegraph.

The Earl of Clarendon to Count Nesselrode.

Foreign Office, Feb. 27, 1854.

M. IS COMPE—As the ordinary channels of communication between England and Russia have been closed by the recent interruption of diplomatic relations between the two courts, I am under the necessity of addressing myself directly to your Excellency on a matter of the deepest importance to our respective governments and to Europe.

The British government has for many months anxiously

And last of all comes the reception at St. Petersburg of

ARNIM.

And last of all comes the reception at St. Petersburg of the summens —

CONSUL MICHELE TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

St. Petersburg, March 19, 1854.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the despatch which your lordship did me the honor to address to me on the 27th of February ult. This despatch, together with its enclosure from your lordship to Count Nesselrode, was delivered to me by the Queen's messenger, Captain Blackwood, at a few minutes after 11 o'clock, on the morning of the 18th inst., and I lost not a moment in endeavoring to give effect to your lordship's instructions.

Within an hour after the arrival of the messenger, the despatch forwarded to me by his Excellency Lord Cowley (enclosing a communication from the French government to their consul here) was placed by me in the hands of M. de Castillon; and, before the expiration of another hour, M. de Castillon and myself had presented ourselves at the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and solicited the honor of an interview with the Chancellor of the Empire, for the purpose of simultaneously presenting the notes of the English and French Cabinets. Count Nesselrode, through the Director of his Chancellerie, expressed his inability to see us at that moment, but appointed 12 o'clock on the following day to receive the communications of which we were respectively the bearers. When I parted from M. de Castillon, about 2 o'clock, it was arranged that I was to call for him the following morning at half-past 11, in order that we might proceed together to the Chancellor.

By 2 o'clock, on the 18th, I had placed in the hands of

11, in order that we might proceed together to the Chancellor.

By 2 o'clock, on the 13th, I had placed in the hands of his Excellency Count Valentin Exterbazy, the Austrian Minister at this Court, the packet of despatches brought to me by Captain Elackwood from his Excellency the Earl of Westmoroland at Vienna; and by a little after 2 I had communicated to his Excellency General Rochow, the Prussian Minister here, the purport of Lord Bloomfield's despatch, dated Berlin, 2d.March instant; viz.: "that no packet had been received by his Lordship from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs for transmission to St. Petersburg, but that despatches from the Prussian government would be forwarded to the Prussian representative by their own separate courier.

but that despatches from the Frossian government would be forwarded to the Prussian representative by their own separate courier.

A few minutes before the appointed hour, (12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 14th March inst.) M. de Castillon and I arrived at the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and after waiting a few minutes, it was intimated to me by the Director of the Chancellerie "that Count Nesselrode would receive the English Cossul alone," and I was ushered into his room.

Count Nesselrode received me with his usual courtesy. I handed to his excellency your lordship's letter, and stated, from a memorandum which I had drawn up, the precise terms of your lordship's instructions with reference to the return to England of the Queen's messenger. Count Nesselrode requested permission to peruse this memorandum, and I handed it to him. He then informed me that "the Emperor was not at that moment in St. Petersburg; that en his Majesty's return, (which would probably be on Friday, the 5th (17th) inst.) your lordship's communication should be laid before his Majesty, and his Majesty's commands taken thereon; when a reply to your lordship's letter should be forwarded to me."

The Chanceller then remarked upon the length of time

The Chancellor then remarked upon the length of time that had elapsed since the date of your lordship's despatch to me, viz.:—February 27, and asked me what had cetained the measenger so long on the road?

I explained that the Queen's messenger had not come direct from London to St. Petersburg, but had been the learer of despatches for the British ministers at Paris, Berlin and Vienna, which latter capital Captain Blackwood left only on the 7th inst., and had arrived at St. Petersburg on the morning of the 18th, thus making a rapid journey, censidering the very bad state of the reads.

On quitting Count Nesselrode, I was about to take with

retersburg on the morning of the 1sth, thus making a rapid journey, considering the very bad state of the reads.

On quitting Count Nesselrode, I was about to take with me the memorandum I had at his desire handed to his Excellency for his perusal, when he requested "that I would be kind enough to leave it with him." I said that I had merely transcribed your Lordship's instructions for my own gui-fance, and to prevent any misapprehension of your Lordship's intentions with reference to the time fixed for the return of the Queen's messenger to England, that I had no instructions to make any written communication in presenting your Lordship's note, but, since his Excellency desired to retain this paper, (which was only a transcript of your Lordship's instructions to me relative to the preclae moment for despatching the messenger to England,) I felt that I should not be acting otherwise than in accordance with your Lordship's wishes by rendering any misunderstanding on this head impossible; and, accordingly, I allowed the Chancellor to retain this nemocrandum, a copy of which I have the hover to send herewith.

The Emperor returned to St. Petersburg early on the morning of the 6th (17th) inst., from Finland, whither he had proceeded on Sunday evening, the 12th inst., in company with three of his sons, the Grand Pulces Alexander, Nicholas and Michael, to inspect the fortilications at Wiborg, Helsingfore, and Sveaborg; the Grand Duke Constantine having gone to Finland some days previously.

At 10 o'clock last night I received a note from the

At 10 o'clock last night I received a note from the

Chanceller of the Empire, inviting me to call upon him at 1 o'clock P. M. this day. I was punctual in my at-tendance; and on sending up my name to the Chancellor, I was informed that the French Consul was with his Excellency.

After waiting a short time I was told Count Nesselrode

were id receive me. On entering the room his Excellency's greeing was of the most friendly description. He said: "I have taken his Majerdy's command: with referent to List Carender," note, and the Emperor does not think it

becoming to make any reply to it." I replied: "M. Le Comte, in a matter of so much importance I am sure I shall be excused for desiring to convey to my government the exact words employed by your Excellency." The Count at first used the words: "His Majesty does not think it becoming in him to give any reply to Lord Clarendon's letter," (nel e croit pas convensible de donner aucune réponse à la lettre de Lord Clarendon.) Upon my repeating this phrase after Count Nesselvode, his Excellency said, "L'Empereur ne juge pas convensible," &c.; and I again repeated after him the entire sentence. After I had done so, the Count said, "Yes, that is the answer I wish you to convey to your government—"L'Empereur ne juge pas convensible de donner aucune résponse à la lettre de Lord Clarendon.' Having delivered to me this official message, Count Nesselrode begged me to be seated, and explained to me that he had only waited the return of the Emperor to submit your Lordship's letter to his Majesty. His Excellency then asked me, "when I proposed to despatch the Queen's messenger." I told him "this afternoon, provided his pessport, &c., could be got ready in time." Count Nesselrode informed me he had already sent a courier's pass for Captain Blackwood to the Baron de Plessen; and then asked me, "Whether to day was not the sixth day!" I said, "From his arrival at St. Fetersburg it is, but had I been left without any reply, or without such an intimation as I have to day received from your Excellency, I should not have despatched the messenger until to-morrow, the 20th instant, at twelve o'clock, when six entire days would have elapsed since I placed Lord Clarendon's despatch in your Excellency's hands."

In the course of our subsequent conversation, I asked Count Nesselrode what the intentions of his government were with reference to the consular arrangements between the two countries in the event of a declaration of war? His Excellency replied—"That will entirely depond upon the course ket Perlannic Majesty's government may adopt;

MEMORANDUM GIVEN BY CONSUL MICHELE TO COUNT NESSELRODE.

In pursuance of the instructions conveyed to me by my government, dated the 27th of February, ult., I have the honor of placing in your Excellency's hands a letter from the Right Hon. The Part of February is hands a letter from the Right Hon. The Part of February is hands a letter from the Right Hon. The Part of February is hands a letter from the Right Hon. The Part of February is hands a letter from the Right Hon. The Part of February is the Right Hon. The Part of County is the Part of Carendon's messenger, who was the bearer of this communication, and who reached St. Petersburg only yesterday morning, will be ready to return to England with your Excellency's reply as soon as it shall be sent to me; but if, on the expiration of six days from fo-day, your Excellency should not have sent me any letter to the Farl of Clarendon's address; or if, previously to the expiration of that period, your Excellency should inform me that the messenger need not remain at St. Petersburg, in either of these cases I am to direct the Queen's messenger to return to England with the utmost speed.

The Rights of Neutrals.

[From the London Times, April 3.]

The attention of Parliament and of the public has bitherto been principally directed to the political combirations and military or naval preparations connected with the war in which this country is now engaged. There are, however, other questions arising out of this subject which will ere long attract as much notice as the war itself, inamuch as they affect in the most interests of the nation, and to some of these considerations it is now our duty to address ourselves. We have remarked with some surprise that, in the course of the dobates which have taken place since the publication of her Majesty's declarations of the 25th of March, little has been said with reference to the second of these documents, which is entitled "Her Majesty" but the document of the public will be present of the most important rights have a part of

up by ice, and the British frigate Miranda, which was sent to reconnoite last week, was at one moments olocked in that she was compelled to fire some of her heavy guns to break up the flose of ice collected round her.

The exercise of the strict beligerent rights which have been handed down by the law of nations from the 14th century undoubtedly inflicts great hardship on innocent percens. It sanctions the confiscation of private property at sea, though it is respected on land, and it punished the percent of the percent of the percent of the percent of the law of the state of war by which they have nothing to gain, but much to lose. These rules of the law of nations must, however, like all other laws, be considered solely with reference to the rules of expediency in which they originated, and, though it would be impossible to attempt in these days to render the rights of war more stringent it is not only the interest but the duty of all civilized countries to wave and forego as much of these rights as can be abandoned without checking the vigorous prosecution of hostitude of the percent of the principles for which this country has most strenuously contended its what is termed "the rule of 1750," by which we prohibited neutrals from exercising in time of war all such trade as was not open to them in time of peace, meaning especially the colonial trade and the coasting trade, then jealously reserved by each nation to its own flag. But the changes of the Navigation act have now opened both the colonial rade and the coasting trade, then jealously reserved by each nation to its own flag. But the changes of the Navigation act have now opened both the colonial trade as we made the base of the percent of the p

cost in American, peris, aught to be followed up to the American, English and French governments by a dealers in that in all future ware they relinquish all claim to a right to commissed privates; that they will instait the operations of war to the regularly organized forces, and the programment of the programment o

letters of marque for the commissioning of privateers, and the operations of the war will consequently be restricted to the regular forces of the country. While the sgents of the Czar have been attempting, in defiance of American law, to make their bargains in the ports of the United States, we hall with satisfaction, as another proof of the advance of civilization, the determination of the federal government to tolerate no such injuditions transactions on the part of its citizens. It may be vain and utopian to expect that a Congress of nations will ever meet, and supply, by their united deliberations, the chapters which are still wanting in the code of international law; but each country may record its own adhesion to the maxim that "privateering is piracy"—not, indeed, cogpizable as such by legal tribunals, but equally unjustifiable in principle and almost equally barbarous in practice. This irregular warfare, besides demoralizing and brutalizing those who engage in it, is, after all, as we have formerly observed, very questionable in point of policy; for men who serve one party, from no feeling of loyalty or duty, but simply because they are paid for it, will of course serve the other, if larger gains are held out to them as an inducement. Instances of collusion with the enemy, and of protection fraudulently given to hostile commerce, are not are in the annals of privateering; but the wise determination at which our government has arrived happily insures us against every risk of this nature. It remains to be seen whether the enemy will follow our example. We are not aware that any special report on this subject has been made by the peace deputation who recently visited St. Petersburg; but possibly they had no time or attention to spare for matters of so purely practical a nature. At all events, while they have been learning to flatter the amiability and kind-heartelness of the author of the war, England has frankly recognized the duties incumbent on civilized and Christian States.

French Declaration in Regard to Rights of

The following report to the Emperor from the Minister of Foreign Affairs appears in the Paris Montieur:

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Substance of Interests occupy so large a place in the existence of nations, it is the duty of any Power obliged to wage war to take the necessary measures for alleviating as much as possible its effects, by leaving the commerce of neutral nations every facility compatible with the state of heatility to which they endeavor to remain strangers. But it is not sufficient that the belligerent parties be fully determined to respect constantly the rights of neutrals; they are bound also to endeavor to calm down in advance the disquistudes which commercial men are always so prompt to conceive, by not allowing any doubt to subsist as to the principles which they intend applying. A set of regulations on the duty of neutrals might appear a cort of infringement on the sovereignty of such nations as desire to preserve neutrality; while, on the contrary, a spontaneous declaration of the principles to which a belligerent party promises to conform appears the most formal testimony that it can give of its respect for the rights of other nations. It is with that tidea, after having concerted with the government of her Britannic Majesty, I have the honor of submitting to the approbation of your Majesty the following declaration. I am, sire, with the greatest respect, your Majesty's very humble and very obedient servant and fatthful subject.

DECLARATION ELATIVE TO MEUTRALS, LETTERS OF MARQUE, ETC.

The Emperor of the French, being forced to take up arms to specify and the parts.

DECLARATION BELATIVE TO NEUTRALS, LETTERS OF MARQUE, ETC.

The Emperor of the French, being forced to take up arms to succe an ally, desires to render the war as little encrous as peacible to the Powers with whom he remains at peace. It order to protect the commerce of noutral Powers from all useless impediment, his Majesty consents for the present to renonnee a part of the rights which belong to him as a beligerent Power, in virtue of the law of nations. It is impossible for his Majesty to renounce the exercise of his right to relize on a ticles or war in contraband, and to prevent neutrals from conveying the enemy's despatches. He is bound also to maintain intact his right are a belligarent Power to prevent neutrals from violating any blookade which tony to established, by means of sufficient Gordes before a board on board an enertal vessel unless such property of the onemy placed on board a neutral vessel, unless such property he war supplies in centraland. His Majesty does not intend
making use of the right of confacating the property of neutral found on hoard the enemy's vessels. His Majesty decincus besides, that, actuated by the decire to diminish as
much as possible the evils of war, and to recetcist its operation to the regularly organized forces of the Stata, he has
not for the present any intention to deliver letters of marque
to authorize the operations of privateers.

British Orders in Council.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAB.

[From the Second Supplement to the London Gazette of Tuesday, March 28.]

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of March, 1854. Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty having determined to afford active assistance to her sily, his Highness the Sultan of the Ottoman empire, for the protection of his cominious against the escroachments and unprevoked aggression of his fingerial Majesty, the Emperor of all the Eussias, her Majesty, therefore, is pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, toorder, and it is husby ordered, that general represals be granted against the ships, vessels